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Neogene longitudinal profiles and early quarternary river valleys of volga and kamainterfluve

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Abstract

© Research India Publications. Buried Neogene and early quarternary river valleys within Volga and Kamainterfluve have a wide spread occurance and are almost single sources of information on the long-lived period of the territory development for this time. Researching them gives extensive information on river network development, as well as on various relief development aspects; it is an important source of paleo-geografical reconstruction. In article, research results of valley longitudinal profiles for the rivers developing within Volga and Kamainterfluve throughout the late Neogene and early quarternary time are presented. These researches are received on the basis of paleo-valleys situation reconstruction for rivers of this period. The analysis of paleo-valleys longitudinal profiles allows to draw a conclusion that late Neogene and early quarternary river valleys were shorter than the modern. Biases of Neogene valleys (pre-akchagyl) rivers exceeded bias values of the modern rivers, the akchagyl ones were comparable to them. The rivers of early quarternary time had the least biases. The main role in change of longitudinal profiles and biases of the rivers was played by eustatic factor.

Keywords

Biases, Early quarternary valleys, Falling size, Longitudinal profiles, Neogene valleys, Reconstruction, Volga and Kamainterfluve